



#### General

#### Title

Diabetes mellitus: percent of patients who have had a dilated eye exam in last 12 months.

## Source(s)

HDC topics: diabetes. [internet]. Rockville (MD): Health Disparities Collaboratives; 2006 Jun 29 [10 p.].

#### Measure Domain

#### Primary Measure Domain

**Process** 

The validity of measures depends on how they are built. By examining the key building blocks of a measure, you can assess its validity for your purpose. For more information, visit the Measure Validity page.

## Secondary Measure Domain

Does not apply to this measure

## **Brief Abstract**

## Description

This measure is used to assess the percent of diabetic patients in the clinical information system who have had a dilated eye exam in the last 12 months.

#### Rationale

Diabetes is a complex, serious, and increasingly common disease. It is the most frequent cause of blindness among working-age adults; the leading cause of nontraumatic lower extremity amputation and end-stage renal disease; and a principal cause of congenital malformations, perinatal mortality, premature mortality, and disability. Persons with diabetes are at increased risk for stroke, ischemic heart disease, peripheral vascular disease, and neuropathy.

Diabetes is a costly disease-not only in terms of the economic burden it imposes on society, but also in

terms of the human suffering imposed by the disease and its complications. Moreover, the burden of diabetes and its complications disproportionately affects minority populations and the elderly, and is likely to increase as minority populations grow and the U.S. population ages. Thus, diabetes poses an enormous public health challenge in America.

This measure is one of 18 measures that participants track in the HRSA Health Disparities Collaborative for Diabetes.

#### Primary Clinical Component

Diabetes mellitus; dilated eye exam

#### **Denominator Description**

Total number of diabetic patients in the clinical information system

#### **Numerator Description**

The number of patients from the denominator who have had a dilated eye exam in the last 12 months

## Evidence Supporting the Measure

#### Evidence Supporting the Criterion of Quality

A clinical practice guideline or other peer-reviewed synthesis of the clinical evidence

## Evidence Supporting Need for the Measure

#### Need for the Measure

Unspecified

## State of Use of the Measure

#### State of Use

Current routine use

#### **Current Use**

Collaborative inter-organizational quality improvement

Internal quality improvement

## Application of Measure in its Current Use

#### Care Setting

Ambulatory Care

Community Health Care

Managed Care Plans

Physician Group Practices/Clinics

#### Professionals Responsible for Health Care

Advanced Practice Nurses

Physician Assistants

Physicians

### Lowest Level of Health Care Delivery Addressed

**Group Clinical Practices** 

#### Target Population Age

Unspecified

#### **Target Population Gender**

Either male or female

## Stratification by Vulnerable Populations

Unspecified

## Characteristics of the Primary Clinical Component

## Incidence/Prevalence

15.7 million people have diabetes:

10.3 million diagnosed (= a sixfold increase over the past 40 years)5.4 million undiagnosed798,000 new cases diagnosed per year

## Evidence for Incidence/Prevalence

Institute for Healthcare Improvement. Health Disparities Collaboratives changing practice, changing lives: diabetes training manual. Cambridge (MA): Institute for Healthcare Improvement; 2002. 74 p.

## Association with Vulnerable Populations

African Americans are 1.7 times more likely to have Type 2 diabetes than the general population. An estimated 2.3 million African Americans, or 10.8%, have diabetes. 25% of African Americans between the ages of 65 and 74 have diabetes, and one in four African American women over 55 has diabetes.

Latinos are almost twice as likely to have Type 2 diabetes. For example, diabetes affects 1.2 million or 10.6% of the Mexican American population.

Overall prevalence of Type 2 diabetes in Native Americans is 12.2%, compared to 5.2% of the general population. In some tribes, 50% of the population has diabetes.

#### Evidence for Association with Vulnerable Populations

Institute for Healthcare Improvement. Health Disparities Collaboratives changing practice, changing lives: diabetes training manual. Cambridge (MA): Institute for Healthcare Improvement; 2002. 74 p.

#### Burden of Illness

Diabetes is the 7th leading cause of death in the U.S.

Diabetes is the leading cause of new cases of blindness in adults ages 20 to 74 years.

Diabetes is the leading cause of end-stage (chronic, irreversible) kidney disease.

Diabetes is the leading cause of lower-extremity amputations not related to injury.

People with diabetes are 2 to 4 times more likely to develop heart disease or stroke than people without diabetes.

#### Evidence for Burden of Illness

Institute for Healthcare Improvement. Health Disparities Collaboratives changing practice, changing lives: diabetes training manual. Cambridge (MA): Institute for Healthcare Improvement; 2002. 74 p.

#### Utilization

Unspecified

#### Costs

Cost (United States, 1997):

Total costs: \$98 billion

Direct medical costs: \$44 billion

Indirect costs: \$54 billion (disability, work loss, premature mortality)

#### **Evidence for Costs**

Institute for Healthcare Improvement. Health Disparities Collaboratives changing practice, changing lives: diabetes training manual. Cambridge (MA): Institute for Healthcare Improvement; 2002. 74 p.

# Institute of Medicine (IOM) Healthcare Quality Report Categories

#### IOM Care Need

Living with Illness

#### **IOM Domain**

Effectiveness

Equity

## Data Collection for the Measure

#### Case Finding

Users of care only

#### **Description of Case Finding**

Total number of diabetic patients in the clinical information system

#### **Denominator Sampling Frame**

Patients associated with provider

### Denominator Inclusions/Exclusions

Inclusions

Total number of diabetic patients in the clinical information system

Exclusions

Unspecified

## Relationship of Denominator to Numerator

All cases in the denominator are equally eligible to appear in the numerator

## Denominator (Index) Event

Clinical Condition

#### **Denominator Time Window**

Time window is a single point in time

## Numerator Inclusions/Exclusions

Inclusions

The number of patients from the denominator who have had a dilated eye exam in the last 12 months

## Measure Results Under Control of Health Care Professionals, Organizations and/or Policymakers

The measure results are somewhat or substantially under the control of the health care professionals, organizations and/or policymakers to whom the measure applies.

#### Numerator Time Window

Fixed time period

#### **Data Source**

Registry data

#### Level of Determination of Quality

Individual Case

#### Pre-existing Instrument Used

Unspecified

## Computation of the Measure

## Scoring

Rate

## Interpretation of Score

Better quality is associated with a higher score

#### Allowance for Patient Factors

Unspecified

## Standard of Comparison

Internal time comparison

Prescriptive standard

## Prescriptive Standard

#### **Evidence for Prescriptive Standard**

HDC topics: diabetes. [internet]. Rockville (MD): Health Disparities Collaboratives; 2006 Jun 29 [10 p.].

## **Evaluation of Measure Properties**

#### Extent of Measure Testing

Unspecified

## **Identifying Information**

#### **Original Title**

Dilated eye exam in past year.

#### Measure Collection Name

HRSA Health Disparities Collaboratives Measures

#### Measure Set Name

HRSA HDC Diabetes Collaborative Measures

#### Submitter

Health Resources and Services Administration - Federal Government Agency [U.S.]

## Developer

HRSA Health Disparities Collaboratives: Diabetes Collaborative - Federal Government Agency [U.S.]

## Funding Source(s)

Unspecified

## Composition of the Group that Developed the Measure

Unspecified

## Financial Disclosures/Other Potential Conflicts of Interest

Unspecified

## Adaptation

Measure was not adapted from another source.

#### Release Date

2002 Jan

#### **Revision Date**

2006 Jun

#### Measure Status

This is the current release of the measure.

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) reaffirmed the currency of this measure in October 2010.

## Source(s)

HDC topics: diabetes. [internet]. Rockville (MD): Health Disparities Collaboratives; 2006 Jun 29 [10 p.].

## Measure Availability

The individual measure,	"Dilated Eye	Exam in Past	Year," i	s available	from the	Health	Disparities
Collaboratives Web site							

## Companion Documents

The following is available:

Institute for Healthcare Improvement. Health [	Disparities Collaboratives changing practice, changing				
lives: diabetes training manual. Cambridge (MA): Institute for Healthcare Improvement; 2002. 74 p.					
This document is available in Portable Document Format (PDF) from the Health Disparities					
Collaboratives Web site.	See the related QualityTools				
summary.					

## **NQMC Status**

This NQMC summary was completed by ECRI December 19, 2006. The information was verified by the measure developer on February 9, 2007. The information was reaffirmed by the measure developer on October 26, 2010.

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